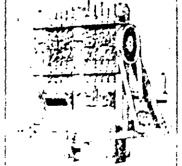
RAT PORTAGE MINER

AND RAINY LAKE JOURNAL

VOL. X, NO. 9 RAT PORTAGE, ONT., OCT. 12, 1900. PRICE 5 CENTS



A MINING SUCCESS

Largely Dependent Now-a-days on Large Economical Methods.

THE LOW GRADE ORE PAYS BEST

BUT IT MUST BE HANDLED IN GREAT QUANTITIES, SKILFULLY AND CHEAPLY.

Almost all of the paying mine properties which are being operated today on the Pacific coast, says the San Francisco Chronicle, have been developed by the most painstaking and intelligent methods and the employment of economical processes evolved through hard earned experience, and, in some cases, at considerable cost.

Most of the men who are now enjoying fortunes taken out of Pacific coast mines have merely reaped the legitimate fruit of good judgment. It is this quality, backed by grit, patience and perseverence that has won in most cases.

The profits wrung from the rocks have been obtained usually through calculations as close as were ever made by any manufacturer of a staple article of trade when meeting the keenest kind of competition.

Take, as an example, the Treadwell mine, of Douglas island, Alaska. It is one of the best paying gold quartz properties in the world. Its owners have drawn big dividends from it years. It is paying better now than it ever did. The rock yields, however, under $4 per ton.

Such low grade ore could never be made to pay the cost of extraction if handled in limited quantities with a small reduction plant.

But with a mill containing a battery of over 800 stamps working every day and night the year round. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore quarried out of a pit are ground to powder, and the small profit on each ton thus worked makes in the aggregate a handsome dividend for the stock holders.

Nearly all the paying quartz mines in the west are being operated profit[illegible] which have received the undivided attention of the management. Every detail in connection with their working has been carefully watched, and wherever it was possible to save a few cents per ton it was done. The splendid results which have been obtained from the Mikado are not alone due to the richness of the property, but also to the careful way in which the expenses have been looked after. A monthly profit of $7,000 to $9,000 could not have been obtained were it not for enlightened management. The methods of those in charge have been businesslike, and to this is due the success in operating this property. The same may be said with equal force regarding the great Sultana mine. The profits in operating this mine have not been derived from great masses of high grade ore, but from rock which might be termed low grade, worked with up to date machinery and in a thorough businesslike manner.

The example set in the working of these two great properties is being more and more followed in the working of other properties here in course of development, and we look forward to the same good results from them.

Little Bobs.

It is whispered that this company has had tempting proposals made by outside capitalists towards the purchase of their great property on Denmark lake. While it is pleasant to know that our gold fields are attracting the notice of foreign capital, we would like to see a company, whose affairs have been so carefully managed by local men, and largely with local capital, continue under the same management. We are glad to learn that even should the property on Denmark lake be taken over by outside capital, it will in no way effect the management of the company, as it is not the intention of The Little Bobs Co. to part with any of the shares in the deal, but to float out the Denmark Lake property as a subsidiary company, taking in payment a large percentage of the paid up shares of the new company, as well as a fair amount of cash. We understand the [illegible] company will continue as energetically as ever to look after new fields [illegible], and that they have other promising prospects to test, some of which may, and probably will, prove as good as that on Denmark lake. The policy of never taking up a property that did not show up well on the surface, and dropping even that, if on a fair trial

THE TOWN COUNCIL

The By-Law Relating to Electors Passed and Adopted.

TAXES MUST BE PAID OR NO VOTE.

DECEMBER 14TH IS THE LIMIT DATE — OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The city fathers had two sessions this week. The regular meeting was held on Monday night, and the unfinished business was dealt with at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening.

Communications from the following were read and received: The Metal Stamping Co., Sam Brown, J. E. Schwitzer, G. E. Wood & Son, Waghorn's Guide, P. H. Bryce, Bank of Ottawa, J. B. Lauzon, Judge Chapple, Hudson's Bay Co., E. C. Jones & Co., Sewer Pipe Co., H. Rideout, Can. Rand Drill, C. P. R. Co., R. P. Fire Brigade and Gardner, Rice, McLeod Company.

A petition was received from W. McVeigh and others, and referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee with power to act.

The several accounts amounting to $12.96, arising from the funeral of the late Wm. Robinson, of the fire brigade, were ordered to be paid.

The report of the chief of police, showing 30 arrests and 15 minor offences and complaint with $1[illegible] of fines imposed, was received.

Th[e] finance committee [illegible] E. R[illegible] chairman [illegible] the report recommending payment of [illegible] number [illegible]

Miner Pub. Co.	$12[illegible]
Cit[illegible] Co.	18[illegible]
Mun[illegible]pal World	[illegible]
D. H. Curr[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardner, [illegible] McLeod Co.	[illegible]
Scott & Hud[illegible] Building Co.	[illegible]
W. Majo[illegible]	[illegible]
Pay roll B[illegible] Works	[illegible]
C. P. [illegible] sewer pipe	[illegible]

[illegible] were read, after which the council adjourned.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

The communication of Rev. Poitras regarding assessment was received.

The matter of the assessment for sewer purposes on the Catholic church property was referred to the town solicitor to report upon at the next meeting of the council.

The several sewer by-laws received their first reading and the council adjourned.

The Glass Reef.

The 10 stamps on the Glass Reef property commenced dropping Friday last. We understand it is the intention of the company to double the number of stamps as soon as they have satisfied themselves as to the value of their property at different points through the working of the present 10 stamps. The aim of the directors is to have a 100 stamp mill, and this will not be too large when the immense size of the vein is taken into consideration.

Gold Production.

The phenomenal commercial record of the year ending June 30, as shown in the annual report of the chief of the treasury bureau of statistics just issued, has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production, says an exchange. The gold mined in the United States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, exceeds that of any year in our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1853, when the mines of California made their highest record of $65,000,000. The gold production of the United States was in 1899, according to the est[illegible] of the director of the mint, $7[illegible] while no prior year had shown so big a total as that of 1853, $65,[illegible] [th]ough the total for 1898 was $64,46[illegible]. The very rapid increase, both in [illegible] States and elsewhere, during [illegible] few years bring the gold [illegible] half century now ending [illegible] enormous total of $[illegible] [illegible] twice as much as [illegible] the 350 years preceding that period. The gold production of the world [illegible] amounted to [illegible] of the period [illegible] $[illegible]. The rapid [illegible] production in this country [illegible] the large exp[illegible] [illegible]

But with a mill containing a battery of over 80 stamps working every day and night the year round. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore quarried out of a pit are ground to powder, and the small profit on each ton thus worked makes in the aggregate a handsome dividend for the stockholders.

Nearly all the paying quartz mines in the west are being operated profitably on the same principle the handling of great masses of ore daily by approved methods of extraction and reduction.

These processes, which cost money and demand ingenuity, great economy and extensive experience, are the principal features of the business. Few fortunes are now made in mining by lucky discoveries.

Even the rich gold fields of the Klondyke must hereafter be worked on the principle governing successful mining elsewhere to make them profitable.

To secure such extraordinary results from a poverty of materials, mining men have been required to apply the strictest rules of economy and a thorough knowledge of the forces of nature to their operations.

Intelligence, experience and courage have been the prime agents of success.

Mining success is becoming more and more dependent upon these elements, coupled, of course, with the use of money, for their employment, in the manner indicated, suggests the use of capital in large sums.

The most productive mine in California was on the market for years for a few thousand dollars, but no purchaser offered to buy it. During the first three months of this year it paid its owners $900,000, and in the course of three years it has paid dividends amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

It took big money to put the property in shape, and it also required the best of engineering skill, the economical use of every factor which was capable of contributing to a successful result.

The Transvaal mines the best gold paying properties in the world—have been made to yield big profits through the exercise of similar qualities. And on these the future success of mining will be more dependent than it has been in the past.

In western Ontario we have a number of immense reefs which, with proper development and equipment, will, in a few years rival the output of the great low grade properties of the Transvaal. Mining in Ontario has just passed the initial stage; it has been proven that we have great bodies of ore which can be worked at a profit with proper machinery and management.

The [illegible] mines here are those

We understand the old company will continue as energetically as ever to look after new fields to conquer, and that they have other promising prospects to test, some of which may, and probably will, prove as good as that on Denmark lake. The policy of never taking up a property that did not show up well on the surface, and dropping even that, if on a fair trial it did not satisfy, is a good one. In mining, permanent success is often the result of knowing when to stop making a hole in the ground. More mining companies are wrecked by the pouring of their funds into these holes than in any other way, but from such foolishness this company is not likely to fail. Last week a number of samples from the latest workings were brought in, owing however to the continued illness of the assayer, Mr. Brent, the results are not known.

Eagle Lake Properties.

E. Seager has just returned from the Eagle Lake district where he has been surveying a couple of properties for Messrs. Partington and Forneri. Three locations have been surveyed on the same vein, and about an eighth of a mile of stripping has been done. The lead is from four to six feet wide and very rich, lots of visible gold being in evidence. Development work is proving the splendid value of the vein, and will be continued until the owners are fully satisfied.

Messrs. Higbee and Prendeble are developing another valuable property in the Eagle Lake district for an American syndicate, and we understand are getting good results.

The Victor Gold Mining Co.

The directors of the Victor Gold Mining Co., this week let a contract to J. Downey for sinking 100 feet on their property on Denmark lake. This property is situated next to the Little Bobs, and has an immense vein with good values on the surface. The company has the utmost confidence that the values will be maintained and increased with depth. A proper record will be kept of each stage of development. The personnel of the company's directors gives assurance that everything will be conducted most economically, with the best methods.

Mr. Meiville was in town this week.

Mr. Preston, manager of the Olive mine, passed through town yesterday on his way to Winnipeg.

Mr. Sullivan arrived from the east Tuesday morning.

Citizen's Tel. and Electric Co.	181 85
Municipal World	11 52
D. H. Currie, expressage	2 75
Gardiner, Rice, McLean Co.	3 00
Scott & Hudson Building Co.	19 35
W. Major	1 05
Pay roll Bil. Works	87 00
C. P. R., 3 cars sewer pipe	308 27
	877 31

They also report having examined an account from the Partington supply Co. for goods supplied to J. McNeil and companion, which they begged to place before the council before passing, as they did not expect McNeil to take to himself a companion at the town's expense. The report was received and adopted.

D. H. Currie, clerk of the court of revision, submitted his report stating that the meeting held Oct. 9th confirmed the report of the town engineer for the construction of sewer on Lottie, Julia, Gertie and Agnes streets.

On motion of Councillor McQuarrie and Cameron the report of the clerk of the Court of Revision was received and the clerk was instructed to write the Provincial Board of Health submitting a plan of said sewer for approval, and the board of works was authorized to proceed with the construction of said sewer.

Moved by Couns. Rice and Deacon, That the clerk write P. H. Austin, assessor, instructing him to complete the roll by making declaration at once or the town will hold himself and bondsmen liable for the losses that may be sustained thereby.

The mayor and clerk were authorized to issue a warrant for account of W. Greenwood for $24.

The by-law to provide for discount for prompt payment of taxes received its several readings and was finally passed. The date fixed for payment at par is December 14.

The by-law respecting electors received its several readings and was finally passed and adopted, and Acting Mayor Hudson, who occupied the chair during to absence of Mayor McCarthy, was authorized to sign the by-law.

Several by-laws relating to sewers

$31,000, or more than twice as much during the 350 years preceding the period. The gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 amounted to $3,120,780,000, while that of the period 1851-1880 was $6,565,000,000. The rapid increase in production in this country and the large excess of exports over imports have been accompanied by a corresponding increase in money in circulation in the United States, which on July 1, 1899, stood at $26.56 per capita as compared with $25.38 in July, 1890, and $24.71 the year preceding, and in 1896 at $21.15.

Canada's Big Production.

"Canada will produce $30,000,000 in gold in 1900," said a well known mining engineer. "Klondike will produce $25,000,000, British Columbia about $12,000,000, and the rest of the country $3,000,000. I am inclined to think this estimate is not so far astray as the first glance might seem to indicate. I have met a dozen mine owners from Dawson, and all assure me that fully half the gold mined in Klondike is sent unrecorded out of the country. Mine owners do not like the ten per cent royalty on the gross output. They manage to evade the royalty altogether in some cases, and they never pay more than sixty per cent of what the law calls for. Hence, wholesale deception to evade the royalty, and the consequent inability of the statistician to discover the real amount of gold coming out of the district. Klondike has had an enormous output this year, and I really believe $25,000,000 is not an excessive estimate. Moreover, a vast amount of machinery is being imported, and claims are now being worked summer and winter, with the result of a greatly increased output. Indeed, the country, I believe, will in due time exceed the wildest predictions made for it a few years ago.—Butte Mining World.

"Malcom Kirk," one of the best and most elevating stories ever published is commenced in this issue of THE MINER. It is by Rev. Chas. Sheldon, the talented author of "In His Steps." Read it and mention it to your friends. THE MINER will be sent [illegible] to the end of the year.

THE GRAND SCHEMER

A STROKE OF GENIUS THAT PUTS MILLIONS BEHIND HIM.

Major Crofoot Strikes a Genuine Good Thing and Divides, or Protests That He Is Willing to Divide, With His Chiropodist.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was the chiropodist from the floor above the major's office, and he passed the door two or three times before knocking, as if to get up his courage.

"Come in!" called the major in a bland and cheery voice. "Come right in! By George, but what a coincidence—what a coincidence! Not a minute ago I sat down to write you a note asking you to step down here. There is surely such a thing as mental telegraphy."

"You have owed me $1 for the last four months," stiffly replied the chiropodist as he lugged out a bill.

"Just so—exactly—just so!" smiled the major as he rubbed his hands together. "Yes, sir, about four months

"I WANT THAT DOLL[illegible]

[illegible] removed two cut [illegible] The circumst[illegible] in my memory [illegible] said you'd [illegible]

[illegible]

market. Invented, organized and named in less than ten hours and bound to pay dividends of 50 per cent. My dear man" –

"Look here now!" exclaimed the chiropodist as he pounded on the table. "I've come for my dollar! Don't try to stuff me, but come down with the cash!"

"And the company had only been named when I thought of you for the position of secretary," mused the major without seeming to have heard the indignant protest. "You were a man who had trusted me. When others demanded cash down, you gave me a show. My heart swelled as I thought of this, and I set the salary at $10,000 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Shall I draw you a check for the first quarter?"

The chiropodist looked at the major as if wondering if he had met a crazy man.

"I said $10,000 a year, but if that is not enough—if you feel that you ought to have $20,000—speak right up. I want you to be perfectly satisfied, you know. Will $20,000 a year be enough?"

"What about my dollar?"

"The tablets will be a go. They can't help but be. Let us walk out [illegible] hall while I tell you that the [illegible] can't get enough of veal cutlets [illegible] present form. They are always [illegible] for more. [illegible] the taste [illegible] lets in their [illegible] as they [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] cent's worth! I want my [illegible]

[illegible] $25,000 worth of stock. You [illegible] it. You have paid me $1 to se[illegible] and don't you worry. It will be [illegible] in your name and later [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] or I'll bust the door down!" [illegible] the creditor as he gave two or [illegible]

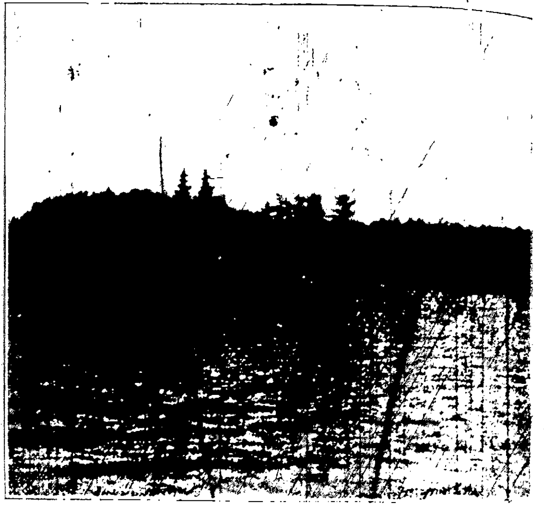
[illegible]

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS,")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."



Rumohr Now a Professional.

New York, Oct. 8.—John Rumohr, champion amateur sculler of America, announced that he has decided to become a professional. It was known that he has had more or less trouble with the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and that his friends had been unfairly treated. Rumohr says: "Durnan, my partner, who is now in Canada, and myself, will row any two men in the world for any two men in the world for any amount. I think Ten Eyck is going to turn professional, and should he do so, Durnan and I will row row him and Lewis at any time or place for the world's championship."

Pronounced Incurable

[illegible] STORY OF MRS. AGNES FORAN, OF HALIFAX.

Following Inflammation of the Lungs a Severe Cough set in and Her Doctor Said Her Case Was Hopeless. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Restored her Health.

[illegible] N. S. [illegible] Foran, who resides at [illegible] Halifax, N. S., tells a [illegible] of her complete restoration to health after a protracted [illegible] period of extreme illness [illegible] attributes her present [illegible] under Providence, to [illegible] qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When Mrs. Foran [illegible] by a representative of [illegible] Recorder who stated [illegible]

[illegible]

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

The Higher the Purpose the Rarer the Achievement.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

PUBLIC notice is hereby given of the Sittings of the Court of Revision of the Municipality of the Town of Rat Portage, at the Town Hall, on Monday the 8th day of October, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the hearing of appeals pursuant to the Statute in that behalf respecting the building and constructing of certain sewers in the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, under the Local Improvement system in the following portions of the said Town, viz.:

On Main Street North from Fifth Street South to the Lake Shore. On Main Street South from Lot No. 15 in Block 2 South to the Lake Shore. On Main Street North and Lane between Fifth and Sixth Streets easterly to Lot No. 148 Block 3. On Fourth Street between Matheson and Mining Streets. On Third Street from Lot No. 1 Block 3 to Lot No. 70 Block 3. On Second Street from Lot No. 151 east to Lot No. 123 and on Martha Street from Second to East Fort Street. On Lillie Street from Lot No. 69 Block [illegible] South to the Lake Shore. On Cameron Street, North from Second Street to Centre Fort Street [illegible] from Lot N[illegible] Parsons S[illegible] to C. P. Ry. Track at Lot N[illegible] mer Survey. And the special [illegible] ment of the cost of [illegible] local improvements [illegible] immediately benefitted [illegible] the report of the town [illegible] the 22nd day of September, 1900 [illegible]

[illegible]

Main Street N[illegible]
Main Street South
Main Street North and Lane
[illegible]
Fifth Street
Third Street
Second and Martha
Lillie Street
Cameron St

hard up that I didn't own the shoes to my feet. It was the hardest kind of work for me to raise a dollar. The cold, cruel world sneered at me and called me a deadbeat, but there were a few exceptions. You were one. In my darkest hour you had confidence in me. When I wanted those coins removed, you didn't demand payment in advance."

"I wish I had!"

"No, sir. You trusted to my word, and you didn't seek to humiliate me and you aroused my deepest gratitude. I have offered to pay you five for one. But I shall not stop there. It shall be 5,000 and more for one. Can you sell out your business or give it away to-day or to-morrow?"

"Are you going to pay me the cash?" sternly demanded the chiropodist.

"If you can't sell out, give it away, lock it up, throw it out of the window," continued the major as he walked about the room. "My dear pain, listen to me. Four months ago I was flat up for a quarter; today I have millions behind me—millions and millions. I may be said to swim in gold."

"I'll be hanged if you look it."

"And how has the change been brought about? By my indefatigable genius, coupled with ambition. I looked around for a ten strike. It was a little show in coming, but I hit it at last. What do you think of the Veal Cutlet Tablet company; capital, $5,000,000? There are the papers on my desk to perfect the organization and apportion the stock—over $2,000,000 of the stock subscribed for in advance at 70 cents on the dollar, and capitalists tumbling over each other to take the remainder. Doctor, let me congratulate you. Shake hands!"

"Over what? I'm after my dollar."

"Over your appointment as secretary of the company, at a salary of $3,000 a year, and you can begin work to-morrow. As an official you also have first choice of $20,000 worth of stock. You trusted Major Crofoot, and this is the result; this is your reward. Shake hands again!"

"Not by a durn sight! You might as well give up trying to work any cold deck in on me. I want that dollar."

"And it was my genius and my financiering which brought it about," said the major as he rubbed his hands and patted the chiropodist on the shoulder. "The thought came to me while I was eating a veal cutlet at my boarding house. Our veal tablets are exactly what the name implies. We prepare a cutlet for the table and then compress it and divide it into tablets. Every box contains 25, and the price is 15 cents. Two weeks hence they will be on sale at every drug store in the United States, and all doctors will recommend 'em. You don't have to wait for breakfast or dinner to get your cutlet. Just drop a tablet into your mouth and let it dissolve, and there you are. 'Em be taken with you to church, lectures, balls, camp meetings or horse races; should be in the hands of all travelers, hunters, sailors and baseball men. In less than three months they will drive every other tablet out of

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

The Higher the Purpose the Rarer the Achievement.

If by success we mean the full accomplishment of an end, the actual reaping of a harvest of results, then it is undoubtedly true that the higher and nobler the purpose the rarer will be the success. If we aim to relieve a man's hunger, we can quickly succeed in the easy task, but if we aim to inspire him with a desire to earn his own bread the work is more difficult and the success far more problematical. If we would restrain a thief from robbery, the prison bars and locks insure success, but if we would make an honest man of him our task is a complex one, and success may be afar off. We undertake to teach a child to read. If with requisite effort we follow up our task, we are successful; but if we aspire to raise the educational standard of our community how arduous the task, how uncertain the result, how questionable the success!

The low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he finishes it.

Is his life, then, a failure? No; let us never imagine that any high purpose, any noble thought, any generous emotion, any earnest effort, is ever lost. We may never witness its growth, we may not live to gather its fruit or even to see its blossoms, but we may safely trust that somewhere and at some time the harvest will be abundant, and success, long hidden, shall become apparent.

The Wickedest Bit of Sea.

Nine out of ten travelers would tell inquirers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English channel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. As a matter of fact, "the wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover strait, or in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luiz up to Pauillac, or across the Mediterranean "race" from Cadiz to Tangier, nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call a "true" sea. The "wickedest sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern ports of Cape Colony.—Shipping World.

Flight of Time.

Old Med—Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?

New Med—Yes indeed; counted up to 18,000.

Old Med—Bully! And then you fell asleep, eh?

New Med—Guess not; it was morning by that time, and I had to get up.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have.

Learn to keep your ears open and your mouth closed.

to her present home, where in the presence of her mother and sister, she freely told the story of her sickness and recovery. She said: "A few years ago I suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and was attended by one of the best physicians in the city. I pulled through but was left a complete wreck, so that I could not do any work, suffering all the time from palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and a ringing sound in my head. I also had a distressing cough and for months I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest. For two years my life was a perfect misery to me and under the doctor's orders I took emulsion till I was nauseated with the sight of it, but all to no purpose. My life was despaired of by all my friends who were assured by the doctor that my case was beyond the reach of human skill. I was visited by the clergy of my church, and Sisters of Charity, who were very kind and sympathetic and looked upon me as one whose earthly race was about run. I experimented with all sorts of remedies for my cough, but without avail. My druggist at last advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being fairly discouraged, nevertheless I was persuaded to make the trial, when to my surprise and joy of myself, family and friends, I began to get better, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes I was as well as you see me now," and she laughingly added, "I think you will admit that I don't look much like a sick woman." Her mother, who had been listening to the tale of her daughter's long illness, added: "It just seems like a dream to us all that we once despaired of her life, when we now see her the pink of health."

Mrs. Foran said that when on a visit to England about a year ago she contracted a heavy cold and was threatened with a return of her cough, but she at once got some of the pills and by the time she had reached New York she was as well as ever again. She related a number of instances in which she had advised persons suffering from chronic complaints to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always with the best results. She mentioned particularly a niece of hers living in Boston who was run down and in a wretched condition of health, but was now a healthy young woman who owed the fact to the use of the pills. When the reporter was taking his leave Mrs. Foran said: "I am very glad to have the opportunity to testify what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and you can say that I shall never cease to sound their praises and I bless the good Lord that they were placed in my way at a time when I had not the hope that I could live."

Public Library.

Over two thousand of the best and latest for two dollars. Many new books received monthly from the publishers. Hand in your subscriptions to the Public Library. Only $2.00 a year $1.00 for Six months.

Library open Wednesday and Saturday 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., also Monday 5 to 6 p.m.

M. F. A. THIBAUDEAU,
Sec. and Librarian.

Main Street South	915 92
Main Street North and Lane 5th. and 6th Streets	503 35
Fourth Street	3,234 07
Third Street	4,256 30
Second and Martha Streets	3,083 33
Lillie Street	954 75
Chipman Street	395 00
Drain at Norman	1,286 00
As appears by said report the total cost is	$17,508 56
Of which the Town's share is	2,660 15
Property Owners' share	$14,862 41

payable in twenty equal annual instalments to include sufficient to cover interest at 4 per cent. per annum and a sinking fund for the payment of the said principal sum.

Dated at Rat Portage this 27th day of September, 1900.

D. H. CURRIE,
Clerk

7-2t

THE GRAND SCHEMER

HE PLANS A DEVICE THAT WILL TAKE THE PUBLIC BY STORM.

Major Crofoot Originates the M. W. B. Company, Filling a Long Felt Want, and Incidentally Takes In a Lawyer Friend.

[Copyright, 1899, by C. B. Lewis.]

The grand promoter sat at his desk in his office with a wandering look on his face and 40 cents in change spread out before him. He had been counting that change over and over and figuring how many times the $28 he owed his landlady, the $12 he owed his tailor, the $4 he owed his hatter and the $75 he owed various other people would go into that 40 cents. He was still about it when he heard a step on the stairs. It was the step of an aggressive man. As it came nearer it betokened the step of a determined man. As the door was burst open without preliminary warning the major recognized the fact that he was face to face with a circumstance. For one brief second his knees weakened, and he caught his breath with a gasp. Then he was on his feet with hand outstretched and a smile on his face and saying:

"Bless my soul, but if you had been two minutes later I should have been on my way to your office! Come in; come in."

"I didn't know as you would remember me," dryly replied the visitor as he looked around the office.

"What! Not remember Thompson of Thompson & Thompson, attorneys at law! You must be joking. My dear

[illegible] friend. You more [illegible] for the last three [illegible] I was about [illegible] office. Thompson, [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] major life's [illegible] you to [illegible] $200 have been put into [illegible] for collection. You promised [illegible] board bill two months [illegible] to know what you are go-

for a dollar and a quarter a day she's furnishing music for the parlor free gratis. Put a bedquilt on the washboard and you can hear the strains of 'The Old Oaken Bucket' from garret to cellar. Let the woman tackle a tablecloth and everybody goes dancing to the tune of 'Maggie Murphy's Home.' Drug stores can have it at a slight cost for their patrons, and public schools needn't pay a cent. Rub-a-dub-dub! Music by the box! Thompson, don't miss it. Don't throw a good thing over your shoulder. I want to take you in. I have taken you in. You are to be secretary of the M. W. C. at $20,000 a year."

"That's all wind," bluntly exclaimed the lawyer, "and it won't work. Will you draw me a check for $200?"

"Isn't it a wonder that somebody else didn't strike on the idea?" whispered the major as he patted Thompson on the shoulder. "The washboard has been known for 200 years. What was easier than to make friction run a music box to soothe the sorrowful, lull the ailing or enthuse the discouraged? It would have saved thousands of lives annually, prevented thousands of suicides, and yet no one thought of it. Thompson, shake hands! It's the secretaryship at $20,000 a year for you, and I'll get you $50,000 worth of stock at ground floor figures. Months ago, when I was hard up and couldn't pay a bill of $7, you put your hand on my shoulder in a brotherly way and said you had every confidence in my financial integrity. Do you imagine I've forgotten that, Thompson? Not by the grave of my grandfather! I never think of it without the tears coming to my eyes."

"Do you want to be sued for these accounts?" demanded the lawyer when he could get in a word.

"And your reward for trusting me is this," continued the major—"the salary of $20,000 is only a starter. I'll double it after the washboards get into the market. The $50,000 in stock will pay you $25,000 a year in dividends at the very least, and perhaps double that, and there you are. You can safely put your first year's income down at $65,000. Is that enough, Thompson? If not, just say the word, and I'll add $20,000 to it. Meanwhile"—

"Meanwhile I want no more of your wind."

"Meanwhile, my dear secretary of the M. W. C., I owe $200. You have the accounts to collect. Just mark 'em [illegible] and I'll pay in the $200 to [illegible] your stock. Always [illegible] to have a [illegible] as evidence of good faith. [illegible] If it was anybody else, [illegible] a certified check for $[illegible] [illegible] out of the window."

"I'll be hanged if I do! I want to know"—

"[illegible] your lawbooks [illegible] of the window, dissolve the partnership and [illegible] your position as secretary [illegible] for a day or two [illegible] the long. I want to get the [illegible] incorporation through a [illegible] and patent the idea. Good by, Thompson, goodby."

"But I want that check!" protested the lawyer as he was pushed out.

"And the washerwoman rubs and the box plays on," replied the smiling major. "We'll have 50,000 washboards

"SPARTACUS."

The Author's Story of How He Came to Write It.

A writer in the Lewiston Journal who interviewed Rev. Elijah Kellogg says:

When asked if he had written any declamations besides "Spartacus to the Gladiators," "Regulus to the Carthaginians," "Virginius to the Roman Army" and "Pericles to the People," he replied that he had written "Idilius," but that it had never been published. Then he asked the writer if he had ever heard how "Spartacus" came to be written, and when told that he had never heard an authentic statement concerning it Mr. Kellogg said:

"During my first year in Andover Theological seminary we were required to write original declamations and declaim them before an audience. A committee of three seniors criticised the speaker publicly, and Professor Parke performed the same duty privately. I always dreaded to face an audience and especially to be criticised publicly, and so I thought I would write something that would so interest them in the story of it that the critics would forget to notice the errors, and so I wrote 'Spartacus.' When I had finished declaiming it, the professor asked the committee if they had any suggestions to offer, and they said they had not, but Professor Parke told me privately that there were errors that might be mentioned, but that he was glad I had made a departure from the old custom of declaiming nothing but sermons and moral disquisitions and had given them some rhetoric."

So the author of "Spartacus" was the first declaimer of it. Little did he think that he was the first of thousands of academic and collegiate youths on both sides of the sea to recite a composition of so humble origin. This bit of literary history is precious as coming from the lips of this grand old man, and this interview will forever have a safe place in the treasure house of the writer's memory.

THE PARACHUTE.

A Monk's Experiments In Air Flight In the Eleventh Century.

Credible accounts exist of an English Benedictine monk, Oliver of Malmesbury, in the eleventh century having tried to fly by precipitating himself from the height of a tower with the assistance of wings attached to his arms and his feet. It is said that having [illegible] the way he fell and broke his leg. He attributed his accident to failure to provide his apparatus with a tail, which would have helped [illegible] equilibrium and made his descent easier.

In the [illegible] century Leonardo da [illegible] demonstrated that a bird, [illegible] heavier than the air, sustains itself, advances in the air, "by rendering the fluid denser where it passes than where it does not pass." In order to fly it has to fix its point of support on the air. Its wings in the descending stroke exert a pressure from above down, the reaction of which from below up forces the center of gravity of its body to ascend at each instant to the height at which the bird wishes to

[illegible] pson. [illegible] out to [illegible] into [illegible] London. You promised [illegible] old board bill two months [illegible] I want to know what you are go[illegible]

[illegible] dear Thompson? Why, I'm [illegible] give you a check in about ten [illegible] for the whole indebtedness. [illegible] have had your money long [illegible] had given me the slightest [illegible] Crofoot has a good mem[illegible] how can you expect him to [illegible] track of shillings when he is [illegible] ing in thousands of dollars."

"I heard you were promot[illegible] a lit[illegible]" said the lawyer as he [illegible] for check.

[illegible] companies formed [illegible] against my boy, and the first really to be incorporated. [illegible] capital of over $[illegible] this fall and every company [illegible] pay at least 30 per cent [illegible] that you suppose I've got now?"

[illegible] and [illegible] I'm in a hurry [illegible] than that check."

[illegible]

[illegible] it. [illegible] here to notify [illegible]

"It's a hummer, my boy. It's a suc[illegible] from the start. Costs nothing ex[illegible] for the music, you know. While you are [illegible] a woman in the laundry [illegible] cles of incorporation through as soon as possible and patent the idea. Goodby, Thompson, goodby."

"But I want that check!" protested the lawyer as he was pushed out.

"And the washerwoman rubs and the box plays on," replied the smiling major. "We'll have 50,000 washboards playing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Home of My Soul' before the month is out, and if you want $15,000 in advance on your salary and profits send your bo[illegible] around and I'll fill out a check. Goodby, Thompson, goodby, and remember to keep mum till our patent is secured."

The door was shut and locked, and there was grim silence for five minutes. Then the major heard threats and vows and mutterings, and someone went slowly down stairs.

M. QUAD.

Crowing Matches.

A Belgian artisan spends his le[illegible] a very curious manner. H[illegible] special cock for crowing, an[illegible] which can outcrow its fell[illegible] the highest pinnacle [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] in some [illegible] on the [illegible] t.

Radishes.

Radishes originated in China, where [illegible] been cultivated for many [illegible] sometimes grow as big as a [illegible] In Germany the old [illegible] to secure hoarse[illegible] and [illegible] radish juice mix[illegible] The radishes of [illegible] flavor, no character. [illegible] sharp, biting taste made their [illegible]

A Jury Room Gem.

A gem from the records of a Missouri [illegible] given in an address by Hon. [illegible] H. W[illegible] is the following [illegible] verdict in a lunacy case: "We, the jury, empaneled, sworn and charged to [illegible] to the insanity of [illegible] Jones, do concur in the affirmative."

Two Bad Bites.

Diogenes, being asked, "What is that [illegible] is the most dangerous?" replied, "Of wild beasts the bite of a slanderer; and of tame beasts that of a flatterer."

If the average man could read the story of his life he wouldn't believe it.

A man who finds no satisfaction in himself seeks for it in vain elsewhere.

[illegible] to fly it has to fix its point of support on the air. Its wings in the descending stroke exert a pressure from above down, the reaction of which from below upforces the center of gravity of its body to ascend at each instant to the height at which the bird wishes to maintain it. Some sketches which have come down to us prove that Leonardo occupied himself, like Oliver of Malmesbury, with giving man the power to fly by the assistance of wings [illegible] tably fixed to the body.

We owe to Leonardo also the invention of the parachute, which he described in the following terms: "If a man had a pavilion each side of which is 15 braces wide and 12 braces high, he might cast himself from any height whatever without fear of danger." It may be said, too, of Leonardo da Vinci that he was the first to suggest the [illegible] of the screw propeller.—Appleton's Popular Magazine.

Rufus Choate's Bad Writing.

George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, was once called as a witness in a case in which Rufus Choate was engaged, and, being seated [illegible] eminent counselor, was attracted by the notes which he had [illegible] of [illegible] After eying [illegible] with [illegible] he remarked that [illegible] reminded him of two autographs [illegible] possessed—one of Ma[illegible] the [illegible] of Portugal dated 1512 and the [illegible] of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the [illegible] captain, written a few years [illegible] "Any one who has glanced at these remarkable specimens of [illegible] graphy will marvel that it was possible to make out a syllable of such [illegible] gible scrawls."

"These letters," Mr. Ticknor assured Mr. Choate, "were written 350 years ago, and they strongly resemble your notes of the present trial."

Choate instantly replied, "Remarkable men, no doubt; they seem to have been much in advance of their time."—Caroline Ticknor in Truth.

Sweet and Low.

A young man named Sweet engaged to marry a young woman named Lowe. A few Sundays previous to the wedding the happy couple attended church together, and as they walked along the aisle the choir began singing the song "Sweet and Low," entirely unconscious of the musical pun that was being perpetrated. "And all this happened in a city in Michigan."—Choir Journal.

The Way to Success.

The Elderly Gentleman—The true secret of success is to find out what the people want.

The Young Man—And give it to them, eh?

"Naw, corne[illegible]

A Brute.

The Father—You two had better have a quiet wedding.

The Lovers—Why?

The Father—There'll be noise enough and to spare after you're married.—Syracuse Herald.

RAT PORTAGE MINER

AND RAINY LAKE JOURNAL

Issued every Friday by the Miner Publishing Co. of Rat Portage, Limited.

FRED J. BOWMAN, Editor. J. P. FARNEY, Manager

Largest Circulation in the Ontario Gold Fields.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, $2.00; Six months, $1.00; Three months, 50 cents, in advance. The address label shows the date your subscription expires. All papers continued until express order to discontinue, and all arrearage is paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

First Page, $1.50 per inch per month; pages 4, 5 and 8, $1.25; other pages, $1.00. Professional cards, one inch or less, $12 per year. All casual insertions 10c. per line. Write-ups $1.50 per running inch.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., OCT. 12, 1900

DOMINION ELECTION.

Nominations on October 31—Voting November 7.

Wednesday, Nov. 7 next is the date fixed for the Dominion elections, with nominations Oct. 31. Both parties are getting thoroughly organized and the contest will be a hot one. Following is the standing of the two parties in the last house by provinces:

	Lib.	Con.
Ontario	52	4
Quebec	51	14
N. Brunswick	6	8
Nova Scotia	12	8
P. E. Island	3	2
N. W. T.	2	1
B. C.	4	2
Manitoba	5	2
	135	77

Mr. Dyment will again be the Liberal standard bearer in West Algoma. The Conservative candidate is not definitely chosen as yet. Mr. A. C. Boyce is undoubtedly the favorite at this end of the district and would prove a strong candidate. He is one of the best public speakers in the riding, and with his splendid ability in other directions would make a good representative.

Mining investments pay a good percentage of interest, as will be seen by the following dividends paid by companies making regular reports. In August the different companies paid $3,066,154. In the eight months of this year there was paid out $27,195,530, which is equal to eight per cent on the total capital stock of the companies reporting. Montana disbursed $9,083,825, or 8.2 per cent of its capital stock; Colorado $8,129,180, or 7½ per cent; Michigan, $2,700,000, or 38 per cent; Arizona, $1,955,855, or 20 per cent; Utah, $1,760,200, or three per cent; South Dakota, $855,000 or 3.8 per cent; Idaho, $759,624, or 6.3 per cent; Missouri-Kansas, $486,286, or 4 per cent; Alaska, $340,000 or five per cent. Washington, $1055,000, or three per cent. Of the total disbursements the copper companies paid 62 per cent.

instance. They know that in time it will take the gilt off a good deal of their gingerbread, but they know by experience that, as the world develops, new industries grow. Some may pass from Brition to America, but others will succeed. Change is not necessarily decay. And I wish Americans could understand that the industrial developement of the United States is not regarded with jealousy and envy by Great Britain, but rather with the quiet pride with which a man watches the progress in life of his own son."

A Former Canadian.

The following extract is from the Helena, Montana Sentinel. The Mr. Emmons referred to is a son of Mr. Erwin Emmons of this town. He is a candidate for the State legislature of Montana:—

The recent state conventions, particularly the Labor and Populist conventions afforded many men an opportunity to demonstrate the material of which they were made.

While there were many cases of perfidy which might be passed over in silence there were also shining examples of unquestioned integrity and true patriotism. In a delegation which was seen every right on all occasions R. A. Emmons of Carbon, proved himself a peer of the noblest of the true men of the convention. Every man from Carbon labored earnestly and honestly for the interest of the principles involved and no man in all the convention had a better record at the close than Emmons of Red Lodge.

Every true Populist and every true union man in the conventions has the highest regard and respect for him and will never miss an opportunity of letting the fact be known.

Business Change.

Mr. R. E. Wellsman this week purchased the wholesale liquor business of Mr. J. W. Humble, on Fort street. Mr. Humble has been in business for a number of years and has built up a splendid trade. The new proprietor, Mr. Wellsman, has been Mr. Humble's assistant, is popular, and a good business man. He will no doubt meet with the same success as has prevailed.

Copy of a Letter Which Appeared In the Ceylon "Observer."

"CORRESPONDENCE."

To the editor of the Ceylon "Observer"

PURE CEYLON GREEN TEA OF THE "SALADA" MARK.

Colombo, Aug. 15, 1900.

Dear Sir,—

I have carefully examined and tasted the small sample of Tea marked "SALADA, Pure Uncolored Ceylon Green Tea" you sent me last night and find it as stated.

The tea has exceptional leaf fragrance and draws a choice, flavory, cowslip water, somewhat resembling a best grade Japan.

As a specimen of what Green Tea should be in the cup it would be almost impossible to improve on it.

If Ceylon planters will only be careful to ship Greens up to this standard of excellence, the capture of the American markets is certain and assured. Yours faithfully,

Signed F. F. STREET.

THE ONTARIO MINES ACT.

Some Extracts Taken From the Statistical Year Book of Canada.

ONTARIO.

The Mines Act of Ontario provides for the abolition of all royalties imposed upon ores or minerals within the province. Reservations of gold, silver and other mines contained in any patent are made also void, and all such mines in and upon such lands are deemed to have been granted in fee simple and to have passed with the lands, excepting as to lands patented under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, and the Public Lands Act, being lands sold for agricultural purposes only.

Mines of nickel ore may be made workable under a license fee if the ores are not refined in Canada, but for the present this provision of the Act is held in abeyance.

Any person may explore for mines and minerals on any Crown land not staked out or occupied, and not withdrawn from sale by Order in Council as being valuable for pine timber or other reason. Crown lands supposed to contain ores or minerals may be sold as mining lands, called mining locations, or may, when situated within a mining division, be staked out and worked as mining claims under miner's license.

Mining locations containing not less than 1 acres, are sold as follows: If in a surveyed township and within six miles of a railway, $5.50 per acre; if within twelve miles, $3; if beyond twelve miles, $2.50; if in unsurveyed territory $3, $2.20 and $2, according to distance from railway. All these mining locations revert to the Crown in default of the expenditure in actual mining operations of $1 per acre during the first two years, and of $1 per acre in each year of the next five years.

In addition to granting mining lands in fee simple, the province also grants leases of such lands for a term of ten years, and if at the end of the term all rents have been paid and working conditions performed the lease pended on the claim, or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at $5 per acre cash, but if the surface rights have already disposed of at $2 an acre.

A location for mining iron and mica not exceeding 160 acres may be granted, but if therein other valuable mineral is discovered the miner's right is limited to the area prescribed for other minerals, the remainder reverting to the Crown.

The patent for a mining location reserves forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales, such royalty to be collected on sales made prior to issue of patent.

Sulphur Will Put Out Fires.

Grant me space in your paper to make more generally known a fact which has been known to me many years and doubtless to others, that sulphur thrown into the fire of a stove, furnace or fireplace will instantly extinguish the fire in a chimney or flue. If a small bag or parcel of sulphur, say three or four ounces, were kept in a handy place and used when needed as directed above, it might be the means of saving property and perhaps life.

A Success.

"Was the wedding a success?"

"I guess so. The bride's mother was in tears, the groom's mother wept her one better and had hysterics, you couldn't hear a word of the ceremony, and the church was so crowded that three women fainted. Yes, it was a success all right."

Milk is suggested as a good extinguishing agent for burning petroleum. It forms an emulsion with the oil, and by disturbing its cohesion attenuates the combustible element as water cannot.

Among the aborigines of Australia the most common form of punishment less than death is the spearing of the offender through different parts of the body.

Reading a Book.

A writer in the New York Medical Journal says that the curved pages of the ordinary book are injurious to the eye of the reader. The curvature necessitates a constant change of the focus of the eye as it reads from one side to another, and the ciliary muscles are under a constant strain. Moreover, the light falls unequally upon both sides of the page, further interfering with a good and clear field of vision. It is suggested that the difficulty might be obviated if the pages should be printed parallel to the back, instead of at right angles to it.

Golf.

The game of golf was prohibited by an act of the Scottish Parliament in 1841 as a game in which the players were infected on people who were fond of playing at the game of golf, rather than with the practice of archery, as men preferred wielding the club to pulling the bow.

two per cent; Alaska, $[illegible], or [illegible] per cent; Washington, $1055,000, or three per cent. Of the total disbursements the copper companies paid 62 per cent.

Canadians have a way of turning up in unexpected places at opportune moments. When Hawaii had a revolution an Ontario man led the armed forces, and when the Hawaiian queen's subjects tried to recapture their island home from the filibustering republican government, it was again a Canadian who was there to bear the brunt. When the revolution failed, it was a Canadian who conducted the prosecution of the rebels. When Aguinaldo massed his forces outside the city of Manila, when co-operating with Dewey, it was a Canadian who directed the sinking of trenches, mounting and working of cannon and the offensive operations which brought about the surrender of the Spanish forces. Now that the story of Pekin is being told, it seems the hero of the hour again was a Canadian—indeed a native of the village of Madoc—Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, who was secretary of the United States legation, and who superintended the defensive operations when the allied legations held the fort at the British embassy.

Some months ago, Mr. A. Maurice Low contributed an article to the North American Review on the Decline of British Commerce in which he asserted that if, during the last twenty-five years, Great Britain has lost her trade as rapidly as she has during the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1895 she will have yielded her supremacy as the great [illegible] of the world's commercial power. Mr. Benjamin Taylor, a British writer, in one of his replies to Mr. Low in the [illegible] number of the Review, and brings forward figures to show that instead of falling behind in the volume of her commerce she has been making [illegible] and unbroken progress. Mr. Taylor reiterates the assertion that Great Britain has any [illegible] to monopolize the trade of the world.

"When Britons [illegible] that all it were depends [illegible] upon the growth of commerce, [illegible] find in the growth of commerce, in the industrial activity and [illegible] prosperity of the country, any evidence of that dry rot and decline which Mr. Ernest Williams and Mr. Maurice Low think they have discovered, it is quite a mistake to suppose they are filled with a consuming desire to monopolize the trade of the world. They are not in the least alarmed at American competition, for

Wanted the DIAMOND DYES, but was Induced by her Dealer to try Something Else.

A lady writing from a small town in New Brunswick to the proprietors of Diamond Dye, says:

"Please find enclosed Express Money Order for six packets of Diamond Dyes, colors as mentioned below. I have been a user of Diamond Dyes for over five years, and they have given me entire satisfaction. A few weeks ago our merchant was out of a color I wanted in the Diamond Dyes and strongly recommended another make he was selling. I bought the packet with many doubts as to their worth. I made an effort to dye an old cream colored opera shawl with the new dye. The ghastly result almost drove me mad. There was not a semblance of any decided color. Now I am obliged to dye it black, and will do the work with Diamond Dyes. No more poor muddy dyes for me while I can send to you for the reliable Diamond Dyes."

A Splendid War Souvenir.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal have announced their two premium pictures for this season. One of them will be particularly pleasing to Canadians. It is entitled "Home From the War," a picture of one of Canada's soldiers returning home from the South African campaign. It ought to be a strong favorite in Canadian homes. The other is perhaps the most noted picture ever painted. It is a reproduction of the famous Hoffman's "Christ in the Temple." The Family Herald and Weekly Star Company certainly give subscribers a big dollar's worth. If they keep on every Canadian home will have their paper. Subscribers get both pictures with a year's subscription for one dollar.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

Mr. S. Mann Stittsville, Carleton Co., Ont., writes "I was afflicted with rheumatism, had severe pains in the knees, hip joints and across the back. Rheumatism remedies did not help me and I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which have since completely cured me. There is not the least trace of rheumatism left and I am no longer subject to biliousness, headache and stomach sickness which formerly attacked me frequently." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

A Drifting Wreck.

"What is a skeptic, pa?"

"Well, the most hopeless kind of skeptic is a woman who has lost her faith in doctors."—Indianapolis Journal.

In addition to granting mining lands in fee simple, the province also grants leases of such lands for a term of ten years, and if at the end of the term all rents have been paid and working conditions performed the lessee will be entitled to a patent. The rental is $1 per acre for the first year and fifteen cents to 30 cents per acre per annum according to distance from the nearest railway and situation in townships or unsurveyed lands for subsequent years.

Miners' licenses in territories which may be set apart as mining divisions are granted for one year on payment of $10, renewable for another year on payment of a like fee. The holder of a license may stake out a claim of 15 chains square, 22 acres, or 20 chains square, 40 acres, and he can hold it as long as mining operations are carried on upon a scale of one man's labor for five months, or its equivalent if two or more men are employed during each calendar year. Where the licensee desires to procure a patent or lease of a claim he may do so by completing the working conditions at a rate of ten months of one man's labor on a claim of 22 acres, or of 15 months on a claim of 40 acres. But he is required to procure a survey of the land and to pay in the purchase money or first year's rental.

In unsurveyed lands of the Crown outside of mining divisions the holder of a prospector's license (fee $10) may stake out two claims of 40 acres each and hold them for a period of two years by expending $3 per acre in the first year and $7 per acre in the second on development work, when the licensee may proceed in the usual way to acquire the property by survey and payment of the purchase price or the first year's rent.

GOLD QUARTZ CLAIMS.

Persons of 18 years and over, and joint stock companies holding a free miner's certificate, may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate (non-transferable) is granted for one or more years not exceeding five on payment in advance of this fee. The fee for an individual is $10, and to a joint stock company $50 to $100, according to capital.

The holder of a free miner's certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode or vein, and marking out the line between. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the person locating and date and the number of lying to the right and left of line.

The claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the district within 15 days, if located within 10 miles of the office; one additional day allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction. If a claim is more than 100 miles from a recorder's office and situated where other claims are being located, five free miners may appoint a Free Miner's Recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims will not hold good. Fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 per year must be expended on each claim to keep it from forfeiture, or payment in lieu thereof, when the recorder will issue a certificate of work. Should the holder of a claim fail to do the work or make payment in lieu thereof, he forfeits his claim, and it may be re-located by any person who may do the work and make the payment.

guilty of playing the game, for it interfered with the practice of archery, as men preferred wielding the club to pulling the bow.

An Exception.

In the treatment of skin diseases it is said that the rays of the sun are quite efficacious. They can't cure freckles, however.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

Report of the Proceedings at Guelph October 2, 3, and 4.

The twelfth and most interesting convention of the Ontario Christian Endeavor union has passed into history. Some anxiety was expressed by the executive, as to the attendance at this convention, on account of the resolution that was passed at Hamilton in 1898, which does away with the free billeting system, but the delegates came notwithstanding these restrictions. Thsre were in attendance over 500 delegates and the single rate was secured on all the railroads.

There was not a weak spot in all the program which covered the three days of the convention, the subjects were practical and popular and the speakers were the best that have been heard at any of the C.E. conventions held in this province, not excepting the international of 1893 which was held in Montreal.

The local committee did their work well and the billeting and registration arrangements went very smoothly at the convention headquarters in Chalmers Presbyterian church.

Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kansas, and Wm. Shaw, of Boston, were the leading speakers from the United States, and in honor of them as well as the birthplace of Christian Endeavor, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were draped from the pulpit of the convention church and the folds joined together beneath the weight of the bible expressing the sentiment of the convention towards the visitors.

The addresses of welcome given by Dr. Torrance, Rev. W. J. Hindley, W. E. Graham and Mayor Nelson were suitably replied to by Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, whose eloquence and ready wit here became famous.

The gentleman said he was highly honored to speak for the Endeavorers of Ontario who were now over 100,000 strong and an organization who love their home better than the saloon, the church better than the theatre, the athlete better than the gambler, the bible better than the novel.

Wm. Shaw's address on "Lessons on religious work the nineteenth century taught to [illegible] us" was very much appreciated [illegible] very cordial reception will be tendered Mr. Shaw when he comes back to Canada.

[illegible] Only [illegible] speaker on the program was absent Rev. Jas. Elliott, of Kingston, and he sent his address to be read.

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of Elora, spoke on the social Side of Endeavor and Dr. M. Steele, of Tavistock, on the literary side of Endeavor then Wm. Shaw followed with a round table conference.

[illegible] rallies were held in

Missionary banner, and Lambton the banner for the most aggressive work.

The Junior rally was quite unique and pretty, the Guelph Juniors' acquitting themselves splendidly as also did the Clinton Juniors, who gave a Bible drill.

The two largest churches in Guelph, Chalmers and Norfolk street, were taxed to their utmost capacity on the closing evening of the convention when hundreds were turned away. Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," Rev. J. L. Gilmour, of Hamilton, and Rev. W. G. Howson, of Clinton, were the speakers of the evening.

Rev. Shelhon spoke in both churches on the subject "The Opera Door," and was greeted with a splendid ovation as the audience gave the Chatauqua salute and sang "Blest be the tie that binds."

The next convention will be held in Brockville, October, 1901.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMEDY CO.

Appear at the Hilliard Opera House to Good Audiences.

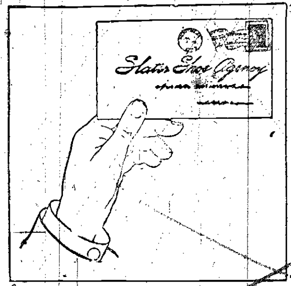
One of the brightest companies that has ever appeared at the Hilliard opera house occupied the boards the first three evenings of this week. The Australian Comedy Co. is not a large company, but is composed of a number of bright people, and they attracted good audiences. The stigma attaching to Daudet's Sapho on account of the notoriety it achieved in New York through Olga Nethersole probably kept a number of people from attending. Though the moral tenor of the play does not appeal to Anglo-Saxons, yet the company handled what might be objectionable features in a manner which could suggest nothing immoral. Miss George Elliot is a splendid actress and took the difficult role of Sapho to perfection. Mr. Alec Cochrane, who took the part of Jean Gaussin is an actor of good ability, with a splendid voice. He was, however, laboring under a great disadvantage while here on account of inflammation in the eyes, and of course did not appear at his best.

The company produced Caste on Tuesday and His Night Out on Wednesday evening. The latter play was very funny and kept the audience in laughter. The piece abounds in ludicrous situations and present lots of amusement.

Died From His Injuries.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Isaac Warner, keeper of the Toronto government piggery at Humber, died late last night as the result of the injuries he sustained in a scuffle with Edward Tovernor a few days ago resulting from a hot political discussion. Tovernor is at present held on a charge of wound-

previous. Indeed, the production of gold for the latter half of the century now closing was more than twice as large as the the entire production for the preceding three centuries and a half. The production of gold in the United States during the last four years has shown a steady gain, growing from $53,088,000 in 1896 to $72,500,000 in 1899. During the same time the money in circulation in the United States has increased very remarkably, outstripping the growth in population, for the circulation per capita rose from $21.15 in 1896 to $26.50 in 1899.—Bradstreet's.



CLERK'S NOTICE

—OF—

FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LIST.

VOTERS' LIST 1900 —Municipality of the Township of McIRVINE, District of Rainy River.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Fort [illegible] on the [illegible]th day of September, [illegible] remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of Elora, in the social side of Endeavor Dr. M. Steele, of Tavistock on the social side of Endeavor then Wm Saw followed with a round table conference.

Denominational rallies were held in St. Andrews, Presbyterian, Dublin St. Methodist, Disciples, and Baptist churches where practical topics were discussed.

Double headers were the order on Wednesday evening when two strong addresses were given by Rev. E. Hart, of Toronto, and Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, in Chalmers'. Rev. A. L. Goggie, of Parkdale, and Rev. J. W. Graham, of East Toronto, in Knox St. church on such subjects as "The Secret of Fruit-bearing." "The Young Man Problem." "The True Mission of the Endeavorer."

Thursday morning was the business session, the Junior superintendent Mrs. S. M. Whitcworth, of Brockville, reporting 1800 Junior societies having members.

The new president, A. T. Cooper, succeeded Rev. Young. People's Society is intermediate, 1800 Juniors, 2500, with a membership of [illegible] were presented. St. Marys, Stratford, and Kent and York county captured the

keeper of the Toronto government pigeonry at Humber, died latelast night as the result of the injuries he sustained in a scuffle with Edward Tovernor a few days ago resulting from a hot political discussion. Tovernor is at present held on a charge of wounding. This will probably be changed to manslaughter.

Sakoose Mine.

The compressor plant at the Sakoose mine was in operation for the first time on Friday last, and it is anticipated that it will not be long before a shipment of ore is made to the Keewatin Reduction Works. A large force of men is still employed at the mine, completing the installment of the plant, and finishing the buildings. Wabigoon Star.

The officers of the Salvation Army desire to thank their many friends in Rat Portage and the surrounding district who so nobly helped to swell the Harvest Festival total to over $225.00.

There is to be a pie social in the Salvation Army barracks on Monday evening next.

With the Mining Public

Mr. T. Breidenback, manager of the Sinclair mine, has been in town a few days this week.

Ralph McKinstry has been prospecting a very rich claim in the Eagle Lake district the past few months. He was in town this week and exhibited some splendid specimens.

T. H. Oxnam, whowas in this district last year in the interests of the De Lamar Syndicate, has just returned from the Pierfette lead and zinc mines in the south of France, and is now on his way to Los Angeles, Cal.

Otto Taubert, of St. Paul, is in town in connection with mining matters.

M. W. Hopkins left for his home near Hamilton Saturday last. He will be gone all winter.

Increased Output of Gold.

It is no news to students of mining statistics that the production of gold during the last half century has been out of proportion to that for similar period in the previous history of the world. The figures bearing the statistics down to the close of the year 1899, and the [illegible] for the period from and including 1851 to that year the total production of gold amounted to $6,665,931,000. In the preceding fifty years the total production amounted to only $787,000,000, which represented considerable advance over that for the half century

$10 REWARD—Lost in the vicinity of the Hilliard House, Monday, the 17th inst., about 6 p.m., a purse containing a $10 bill and memorandum of value only to the owner. The above reward will be paid for the return of purse and contents to this office or information that will lead to its recovery.

TO LET—Houses and Offices and Rooms in Clougher Block. C. W. Chadwick. 41tf

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses, Town Lots, Islands and Mining Locations. Insurance in all its branches. C. W. Chadwick, Clougher Block.

TWO Bedrooms and Front Room to let. Apply Miner office.

HOUSE TO LET. In first-class locality. Apply at Miner Office.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY IN RAT PORTAGE.

UNDER and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Hilliard House, in the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, on Saturday, October 27th, 1900, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property in Rat Portage:—

Being composed of Lots 93 and 94 according to Plan M 31, in the office of Land Titles at Rat Portage being situate on the south side of Rat Portage and Keewatin Government Road. There is said to be erected on the property a house about 24 x 30, one and a half storeys, rough cast, seven rooms, in good state of repair, and lots suitable for gardening purposes.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars, terms and conditions apply to

JOHNSTON, ROSS & FALCONBRIDGE,
22 Jordan Building, Toronto.
Solicitors for the vendors

Dated 2nd October, 1900. 9 5t

Ensign and Mrs. Habkirk, of the Salvation Army, bid farewell to their many friends and comrades in their barracks on Sunday evening next, after a stay in Rat Portage of some fifteen months. Lieut. Miron and Cadet Morris also farewell.

the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Fort Frances on the 28th day of September, 1900, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Fort Frances this 28th day of September, 1900.

G. W. JOHNSTON,
Clerk of Municipality of McIrvine

Public Notice of COURT OF REVISION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given of the sittings of the Court of Revision at the Town Hall, Rat Portage, on Monday the 8th day of October 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., for the hearing of appeals pursuant to the statutes in that behalf respecting the local improvement work set out in the schedule hereunder, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property abutting thereon to be benefitted thereby. A statement showing the lands liable to pay the said assessment and the names of the owners thereof as far as they can be ascertained is now filed in the office of the Town Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The following schedule shows the estimated cost of the said proposed work, and the amount thereof to be expended out of the general funds of the Municipality:

Total cost	$877.00
Town's share	575.10

Sewer on Lottie Street from Julia St. to Lake of the Woods; Julia St. from Lottie to Gertie Street; Gertie Street from Julia to Agnes Street; Agnes Street from Gertie Street to McRae Street, with outlet to Lake of the Woods.

Any person or persons are hereby requested either personally or by their agents to appear before the Court of Revision for hearing complaints against the proposed work, the assessments or accuracy of the [illegible] stage measurements or any other complaints which are by law cognizable by said court.

Dated at Rat Portage this 27th day of September, A.D. 1900.

D. H. CURRIE,
Clerk.

24

Poor Copy

ALL SHORT OF WIND.

NOT A MAN IN TOWN COULD BLOW UP TO SEVEN POUNDS.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster of Jericho, Tells About the Meeting Which Discussed the Advisability of Starting a Brass Band.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"Look here, pap," said Squar Johnson as he dropped into the postoffice one day when I was alone; "I've got a scheme on hand that'll do more to boost the town of Jericho to the top of the ladder than 40 miles of new sidewalk. Yes, sir, it's a boomer, and if it's carried out you'll see the price of real estate jump 50 per cent."

He waited fur me to git my breath and then lowered his voice and continued:

"Pap, I've got a notice written out fur all patriotic citizens of Jericho to assemble at the postoffice this evenin, and I'll post her up on the door. I want to spring it on 'em all of a sudden. I want to see 'em turn pale and their hair stand up. Jest say to all inquirers, pap, that Jericho is comin right to the front like a steer goin fur a cornfield."

I wanted to know what the scheme was, but the squar winked and nodded and looked mysterious and went off

FLEW OFF HIS SOLE.

without givin his secret away. There was a great deal of curiosity durin the day. Some thought the squar had a balloon ascension in view in order to attract public attention to our new cooper shop, and others had it that he had found a way to dodge the state tax, but it was all guesswork. There was a tremendous crowd on hand when evenin came, and the squar went around rubbin his hands together and smilin all over his face. When he had got the crowd worked up to the pitch where everybody wanted to die fur liberty, he called the meetin to order and said:

"Feller freemen of Jericho, we hev kiee a beautiful town, a salubrious climate and a population to be proud of. We hev the best of water, the lowest of taxes and skassly any use fur doctors. We hev the telephone, electric doorbells and a town pump. A stranger would look around him and say we

THE CRIMINAL CUCKOO.

He Is the One Exception to the Kindly Nature of Birds.

Bad temper and cruelty are perhaps the most obvious signs of mental degeneration in the beasts. The larger monkeys, for instance, become as bad tempered as a violent man when they grow old, and many in their treatment of other animals are cruel as we use the word in regard to man. Among the carnivorous beasts the cat amuses itself by torturing a mouse, and the weasel tribe kill for sheer love of killing. No such cruelty is seen among eagles or falcons. Fierce as their tempers are, they do not torment other birds which they catch or kill for killing's sake. Good temper is general among birds.

Except the cuckoo, such a thing as an ill tempered wild bird is unknown. Nowhere in the race can a temper like that of the Tasmanian devil or the wild hunting dog or the Cape buffalo or the baboon be found. Even those which in spring are thieves and egg robbers are not mauvais coucheurs at other times. Good temper and good fellowship in society, a personal affection to each other to which the beasts offer no parallel, industry and independence, intense devotion and foresight in tending their young, with other very human and engaging traits of character, must all be credited to the race of birds.

Among these kindly and simple natures the cuckoo is a monster. Let there be no mistake on this subject. He unites in his life and character, from the egg to the adult bird, practices and principles to which the whole race of warm blooded animals offers no parallel. He is an outrage on the moral law of bird life, something so flagrant and so utterly foreign to the way of thought of these kindly beings that if he did not exist he would be inconceivable. It is not merely that he is a supplanter and a changeling. His whole nature is so evil that in the world of birds he is an incarnation of the principle of ill, an embodiment of vices which would if understood or adopted by other birds put an end to the existence of the race.—London Spectator.

TRAINING WATCHDOGS.

The Method That Is Used by a German Instructor.

Although it is generally believed that watchdogs are "to the manner born" it seems that a certain amount of training goes very much to turn out a really good one. This system of training has developed into a regular business in Berlin, where one Herr Strauss has an academy from which watchdogs are turned out by the hundred every year.

His system is educational and is applied to almost every kind of dog. He first teaches the animal obedience by training it to perform certain tricks at command and then teaches it to distinguish between a visitor and a burglar and what part of a man's body should be attacked to render the man helpless.

Outside of the gate the trainer places

To Our Advertisers.

It is absolutely necessary in order to insure insertion that all changes for advertisements for THE MINER should be in the office by Thursday at noon. It is impossible for us to crowd two days' work into half a day, and do justice to the work. Advertisers will, therefore, kindly see that they have their changes in by Thursday noon.

We have the best of water, lowest rates of taxes and skassly any tax for dogs. We have the telephone, electric doorbells and a town pump. A stranger would look around him and say we needed nuthin else. But we do, and that is why I have called you together here tonight. We need just one thing more to put Jericho on the pinnacle, and that is a brass band."

"By John, but he's made a p'int!" said Deacon Spooner as he whacked on the counter with his cane. "Yes, sir, Jericho needs a brass band to boost her, and I'm with the squar. Let us hear what Moses Hopkins has to say about it."

"As I take it," said Moses, "a brass band plays tunes, and I'd like to know in advance what sort of tunes this band is goin to play. If it's goin to play 'The Sweet By and By,' then I'm in for a hand. If it's goin to play 'Diddle-diddle-dumpling, then I'm against it."

"That's a p'int as far as it goes," said the deacon. "But if we get the band [illegible] Williams, goes wrong in the long [illegible] years, and you [illegible] lands [illegible]

[illegible]

"Enos, he's knocked [illegible] out and made one agin yet [illegible] the idea [illegible] but we'll hear [illegible] of the west. How is it with you, Enoz Fowler?"

"I can't exactly say [illegible] what the band is going [illegible] fabez. My old [illegible] of brass band [illegible] the heels and if [illegible] band [illegible] ever to [illegible] gave [illegible]

[illegible]

"That sellin the statue of Liberty is a p'int, and a strong one," said the deacon, "but what we want is a free expreshun of opinion. Jube Hornbecker looks as if he wanted to say sumthin."

"I'd like to ask the squar," said Jube

Indian Compositions.

[illegible] "impressive" stories [illegible]

[illegible]

Hawaiian Islands [illegible]

[illegible] the Sandwich [illegible] of their [illegible]

[illegible] a member [illegible] upon a [illegible] subject, got the city [illegible] confused with the man [illegible] city was named. Refer[illegible] the retirement of General Armstrong from the service after the war, [illegible]

When General Armstrong finished [illegible] he wrote to Washington and asked him if there was anything more he could do for him."

Periodical Famines Expected.

Since the first great famine of which there are records (devastated the into in 1770, when 10,000,000 perished in Bengal alone, India has scarcely passed a decade free from scarcity of grain in one district or another. The British government expects a drought about [illegible] in every nine years a famine once in every 11 or 12 years and a great famine almost twice in a century [illegible] of Revi[illegible]

Tobacco.

Numerous observations prove that the use of tobacco is a potent cause of disease of the eye. Total blindness from degeneration of the optic nerve has been traced to this cause. Recent observations point to tobacco and alcohol as the great causes of color blindness, and this accounts for the fact that it is much more common in men than in women.—Health Culture.

MALCOM KIRK.

A Tale of Moral Heroism In Overcoming the World.

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps," "Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days."

Illustrations by Herman Heyer.

CHAPTER I.

The senior class in the theological seminary at Hermon had just had its picture taken by the photographer, and the members were still grouped about the steps of the chapel.

"There's one thing the photographer forgot," said a short, red faced man who sat in the middle of the group. "He didn't think to say, 'Look pleasant now, if you please!'"

He didn't need to. We all look so, anyhow." The man who spoke sat [illegible] behind the first speaker and put his hands on the other's shoulders.

"I'm sure we don't feel very pleas- [illegible] we are not pleased to [illegible] almost the last time we [illegible] together as a class," said a [illegible] pale faced man who was [illegible] on the top of the steps [illegible] the door.

[illegible] in middle, low voiced and [illegible] spoke. To [illegible] among the [illegible] [illegible] to go to some [illegible] In some [illegible] is more than among [illegible] to law or medical students.

[illegible] of silence some one [illegible] questions about the fu- [illegible] of the class. The [illegible] young man [illegible] to be a clergyman. The man [illegible] a call a [illegible] institutional church. [illegible] delicate, featured [illegible] chapel door was go- [illegible] a year and that a [illegible] had paid off his [illegible]

[illegible] of the class had spo- [illegible] his prospects except one. This [illegible] the extreme edge of the [illegible] as if he had purposely chosen [illegible] conspicuous as possible in [illegible]

A stranger carelessly [illegible] would have instantly judge- [illegible] the homeliest, least in- [illegible] in the class. He had [illegible] very heavy and stiff, [illegible] rather large mouth, [illegible] however, were firm [illegible] high cheek bones [illegible] unusually high forehead. His [illegible] were very long, and his [illegible] as he sat on the edge [illegible] was almost strikingly [illegible]

Kirk hasn't said a word [illegible] the little man who had [illegible] a little while in the step.

"What are you going to [illegible]

"What will you do, Kirk?"

[illegible] I shall [illegible] myself to the [illegible]

[illegible] member of the class turned [illegible]

"That's nothing," exclaimed one of the class after the laugh subsided. "I had a great time two weeks ago when I went up to Manchester to preach. I laid my notes down on the desk, and there was a strong breeze blowing across the pulpit, which stood directly between two open windows, and while the anthem was being sung half my sermon blew out of one of the windows."

"The congregation was spared just so much, then, wasn't it?" said a man down on the bottom step.

"Accidents will happen to any one," said Kirk quietly. "But mine are not accidents; they're habits of life. I can overcome them, though. The churches don't know that; so I don't blame them for not giving me a call."

"Well, I think it's a shame, as I said," the assistant pastor of the institutional church repeated. "The churches think [illegible] the way a man dresses and behaves in the pulpit than they do of what he says. And they criticise everything from his prayers to the polish [illegible] his boots."

There was silence again. The class had been over all that many times before, but they were practically a unit in [illegible] opinion of what the churches seemed to demand in a successful candidate—a call.

Finally some one recurred to the class picture again.

"I don't believe Kirk's in this picture at all. He sat too far out. The photographer kept telling him to move in farther. But I believe he moved out again just at the last minute."

"I only moved one of my feet out," said Kirk solemnly. "I thought one of them was enough. I didn't want to have to pay extra for more than my share of the photograph."

"But we want the whole of you in the picture, Kirk," said the man next to him, laying an affectionate hand on Kirk's arm. The entire class turned again toward the awkward, shambling figure and seemed to repeat the gesture of the one classmate. Then the talk drifted back again to the future plans of the members and to serious and humorous reminiscences of the three years' course, until one after another went away and the class group was broken up into little knots of two and three as the men walked to their rooms or lingered under the great elms arm in arm.

Kirk and the companion who had [illegible] and one [illegible] arm [illegible] a little while in the step.

"What will you do, Kirk?"

"I think I shall [illegible] myself to the [illegible]

The future for him was as indefinite and unsettled as any condition can be. Yet the strong, patient, undisturbed realities of his call to preach the gospel were as unmoved as the sky on that lovely June day. The light would soon fade out of the heavens, but the sky would still remain.

The next day was commencement at Hermon seminary. The chapel was filled with a representative congregation of Hermon people, friends and relatives of the classes, the trustees and officers of the seminary and the usual number of undergraduates.

Before the speaking began the president of the faculty came forward to make the usual list of announcements concerning the annual prizes and scholarships.

It was the custom at Hermon for the annual announcements to be made at the close of the exercises of commencement. For some reason, however, this order was changed, and the audience listened with unusual interest to the president's remarks.

He had read the names of the winners in Hebrew and New Testament scholarship and the successful man in the general work of the entire course. He paused now at the end of the list and then read the last name, looking down at the graduating class as he did so:

"The German scholarship is awarded to Malcom Kirk of the graduating class."

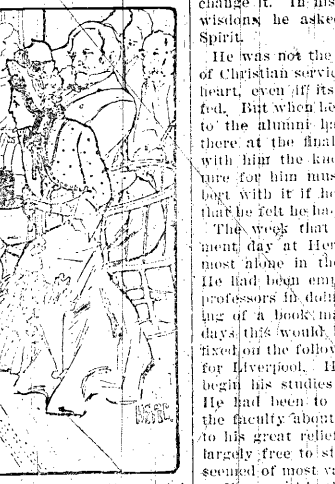
There had been a slight rustling of applause as the different names were read, but when Kirk's name was spoken the class applauded vigorously, and the clapping extended over the chapel very heartily. Kirk sat bolt upright and blushed very red, and Wilson, who was sitting by him, exclaimed in a loud whisper: "Good! That means $700 and a year abroad."

Kirk said nothing. There was no question he was pleased. His lips trembled, and he shuffled his feet under the pew, and his great hands opened and shut nervously. When his turn came to go up on the platform to speak, he felt as if his natural awkwardness and shyness had been doubled by the attention directed to him by the winning of the best scholarship in the gift of the seminary.

The minute he began to speak all this shyness disappeared. It was true Kirk loved to face an audience. He loved people, and after the first moment of conscious fright was passed he eagerly entered the true speaker's position and enjoyed both the audience and his own effort in addressing it.

His subject was "The Business of Preaching." What was it? How did it differ from oratory? What was the object of preaching? What were the materials of preaching? And so on. He spoke straight on with his heart in what he said. It was in the thought of more than one minister in the audience that this man who had won the German scholarship had a remarkably good voice. More than one pastor felt like envying the peculiar tone of that voice. It had a carrying quality that commanded attention and held it. And nearly every man on the seminary faculty was outside [illegible] Kirk had received no call from [illegible] church. There was no question as to his ability. He [illegible] the theologues as a part of the fauna and flora of the town, but her interest had never gone any further than that. She had met Malcom Kirk several times during his three years' course. Once she had sat by him at a dinner given by her father to the class. She had found him an interesting talker and was surprised when she thought it over afterward. His homely hair, his shyness, his remarkable awkwardness, had amused her. She had laughed a little with her father about something that happened at the table. But she could not help listening to him today with added interest as he went on. Was it the voice? There was something very winning in it. There was none of the Yankee, New England nasal tone about it. It was full and deep and suggested an organ pipe exactly tuned.

Like Francis Raleigh, she seemed to lose all vital interest in the morning's programme when Kirk finished. While the next speaker was on the platform she turned her head to look over the



She followed Kirk's speech with especial interest.

chapel, and her eyes met those of Francis Raleigh. He smiled, and she returned the smile, while a slight color deepened on her face. And he thought to himself it was certainly more interesting to glance now and then at a face like Dorothy Gilbert's than to stare steadily at a tall, solemn young man on the platform who was talking about the "Philosophy of the Prophetic Idea" and its evolution in the Old Testament.

The programme was finished at last, and the friends of the graduates lingered about the platform congratulating the different speakers. Very many of the visitors came up and warmly greeted Kirk. Among them was one alert, active, middle aged man who said he wanted to see Kirk especially on a matter of importance. So the two went up to Kirk's room, and the stranger explained his business briefly.

CHAPTER II.

HE RECEIVES HIS SECOND CALL AND ACCEPTS IT.

"I'm superintendent of missions for Kansas. I want you to come as a church [illegible] should be. He wanted to do great things in the kingdom of God on earth. Could he do them in that little home missionary church?

It was not at all contrary to his regular habits of life that he kneeled down and prayed. It was a prayer of thanksgiving and also one of petition. He knew with perfect clearness as he kneeled in his darkened room that he loved Dorothy Gilbert with all his might. The complete absurdity of his position had nothing to do with the fact that he loved her. She was rich, she was accomplished, she was beautiful, she was of an old and distinguished family, but he loved her. He was poor, he was plain looking, he had no prospects beyond his scholarship and $700 or $800 a year in a home missionary church, but he loved Dorothy Gilbert. It made no difference that his Christian training seemed to rebuke his choice of one so far removed from him in every way. That did not destroy his feeling for her and did not change it. In his prayer he cried for wisdom, he asked to be led by the Spirit.

He was not the man to wreck a life of Christian service on a passion of the heart, even if its hunger were never fed. But when he arose and went over to the alumni hall to join the class there at the final banquet he carried with him the knowledge that the future for him must have Dorothy Gilbert with it if he would do or be all that he felt he had a right to pray for.

The week that followed commencement day at Hermon found Kirk almost alone in the seminary building. He had been employed by one of the professors in doing some special copying of a book manuscript. In a few days this would be finished. He had fixed on the following Thursday to sail for Liverpool. He had determined to begin his studies as soon as possible. He had been to see the president of the faculty about his scholarship and, to his great relief, found that he was largely free to study in the way that seemed of most value to himself.

"You see, it's this way, sir," he had explained to the president. "It will do me very little good to go to a German university and take some special course in language or history. I feel the need of another method of study. If I can use this scholarship to study human conditions in large cities, going to the people for my material at first hand, it will be of infinitely larger value to me and to the seminary than a course in lectures and books."

"You are free to mark out your own methods of study," replied the president. [illegible] ing to the terms of the scholar[illegible] the only condition is a year spent abroad in [illegible] regular course of study with a [illegible] of it to be made within six months to the seminary."

So Kirk was happy in the thought of the year's work, and when he treasured had given him the chance for the [illegible] and he had gone to [illegible] and engaged his passage in the steerage [illegible] he felt as if he had a very liberal [illegible] year's life before [illegible]

He had come back to [illegible] John's to make final preparati[illegible] They were very simple [illegible] something to do with it. But aside from that he was at his best while talking about his life work. Dorothy forgot that he was a theologue. Several times she was startled at her response to his enthusiasm. He had planned an original trip abroad, and the details of what he intended to do roused her native intensity to see results.

But right in the midst of his explanation of what he expected to do in London Kirk paused.

"I heard you playing the 'Traumerei' when I came in, Miss Gilbert. Will you please play it again?"

Dorothy looked surprised at the abrupt change, but without a word went to the piano and began. Kirk knew enough about music to know that she played well, better than any one he had ever heard.

When she finished, she turned about and said: "You will hear some good music while you are abroad, Mr. Kirk. The Germans, especially, furnish the people with the very best music in the parks and gardens at a very small price."

She suddenly colored deeply as she thought he might imply that she was thinking of his poverty, of his inability to hear expensive music in expensive places. If he thought of it, he made no sign that she noticed. But he said:

"I shall never hear any better music than I have heard tonight."

The minute he had said it he felt the same timidity seize him that came over him the evening before. But it passed away quickly, and, to his [illegible] felt a certain inward strength and [illegible] table courage within him. Dorothy was at first amused at the [illegible] then she was suddenly excited by it. Kirk was as simple hearted as a child. He had revealed his secret in the tone and manner of his words. It was the last thing in the world he had expected to do when he came. But greater and better and wiser men than Malcom Kirk have done as he did.

He rose at once and walked straight over to the fireplace. On the mantel was a miniature of Dorothy, painted by a New York artist, a young woman who was famous for such work.

"I have no right"—Kirk spoke without a tremor—"but if I take this and keep it for a year sacredly to guard it from every eye but my own and never to speak of it and then return it when I come back"—

She was so surprised that her self possession failed her. Kirk's hand was on the miniature with a mastery that Dorothy noticed even at that moment.

"You are not unwilling? I make no claim. I have none. I simply shall keep it for a year. Perhaps the constant sight of it will prove to me how hopeless"—

The man paused and looked straight at Dorothy. There was something so hungry and at the same time so manly [illegible] fected in his look that again Dorothy was speechless. He took the picture and it lay in his great palm a moment, and then his fingers closed slowly over it. He looked up at her again. She had turned away and was nervously tracing [illegible] with her finger on the table.

"I have no excuse to offer [illegible] that I [illegible] he said [illegible] there was

[illegible] Kirk, hasn't said a word [illegible] the little man who had [illegible] "What are you going to [illegible]

[illegible] number of the class turned [illegible] the future sitting on the [illegible] group. It was not [illegible] [illegible] several of the class shouted [illegible] "What are you going [illegible] [illegible] feet in the [illegible] and [illegible] man's face was [illegible] [illegible] humouring to [illegible]

[illegible] Kirk smiled slightly as he [illegible] He did not look at any [illegible] the class in particular, but [illegible] include them all in a friendly [illegible] that was affectionate and [illegible]

[illegible] "I am waiting for a [illegible] call that I am accepted to be [illegible] before I can go to [illegible]

[illegible] paused. The man up by [illegible] a look in his eye [illegible] understood what Kirk meant, [illegible] he seemed to catch his [illegible]

[illegible] call was from the Lord, [illegible] I feel perfectly satisfied. He wants me to preach [illegible] one of the church's seems [illegible] at least those of [illegible] to preach. So I'm waiting for and second call."

[illegible] the least touch of [illegible] in his manner. The impression made on the class was a feeling of almost pity concerning the future prospects of Malcom Kirk.

"I don't see," said the man who was [illegible] the assistant pastor of the institution [illegible] church in Philadelphia, "why [illegible] hasn't had a call to a large [illegible] We all know he has more [illegible] than all the rest of us put together. I think it is a shame the [illegible] should pass by such a man [illegible]

[illegible] "I'm sorry enough to see the reason," [illegible] spoke without the shadow of any [illegible] in his manner. "You follows [illegible] as well as I do that brains under [illegible] cannot with the [illegible] congregations." He laughed [illegible] naturally, and the class joined [illegible] some one said:

"Don't you tie it black, Kirky!"

"[illegible] to," he replied gravely [illegible] the only reason I don't [illegible] I'm too awkward in the [illegible] I tell anybody the last [illegible] I preached in the Third church at [illegible] I knocked a vase of flowers [illegible] with my elbow, and when [illegible] the door it waked up every [illegible] the church. Of course I never expect to get a call from that [illegible]

[illegible] body laughed, and Kirk drew [illegible] feet up under him and smiled [illegible] At the same time no one could [illegible] a trace of ill humor or lack of [illegible] in his tone or manner. The [illegible] impression Malcom Kirk made on people was that of downright sincerity. The longer people knew him the stronger this impression grew.

[illegible] again.

Kirk and the companion who had [illegible] his hand on his friend's arm remained a little while on the steps.

"What will you do, Kirk?"

"I think I shall offer myself to the Home Missionary society and ask them to send me to the hardest place they can find out west somewhere."

"Throw all out all your scholarship, your [illegible], your ability?" The other man [illegible] sad for the right word.

Kirk looked slightly, the first in that [illegible] had shown a sensitiveness in that direction.

"I can use anything I know anywhere. I preach I must, even if I have [illegible]

"The German scholarship is awarded to Malcom Kirk."

[illegible] into the streets and speak from the [illegible] end of a wagon and never have a parish. But I do want a parish as a pastor. I can love people like everybody. I feel hungry to have a parish of my own."

The other man was silent. He had never felt just like that, but he thought he could understand.

"I hope you will have such a church sometime. I would like to be a member of it."

"Thank you!" Kirk smiled. "Wilson, if you were that church I would have a unanimous call. I am sure there is a work for me somewhere in God's great world, else why did he give me such a passion to speak to men and love them?"

Malcom Kirk looked out across the great seminary campus and spoke with a conscious cry of heart longing. The beautiful June day was nearly gone.

voice. It had a carrying quality that commanded attention and held it. And nearly every man on the seminary faculty was wondering why Kirk had received no call from any church. There was no question as to his ability. He had both brains and heart. It is true his face and figure were not in his favor. He was not of the orthodox ministerial cut. His clothes were not a very good fit. But were the churches looking for a fashion plate for an ornamental figure behind the pulpit?

Is the audience that morning there were also two other persons who paid close attention to Kirk while he was speaking. One of these was a young man of early Kirk's age, with a face and manner that spoke of the most sensitive, refined breeding. It was the face of a dreamer—dark eyes, waving dark hair, handsome features, thin, delicate, curved lips and the hands of an artist. His clothes were made of the finest material and bore the stamp of that unmistakable gentlemanly feeling which always goes with a man who has all his life been used to expensive details. As he sat there listening to Malcom Kirk this morning Francis Raleigh was attracted by the voice of the speaker. He had listened to the others with a conventional interest that did not mean anything to him. He started the moment that Kirk spoke the first word and fastened his look upon him until he was through. He then resumed his previous attitude of mild indifference to the programme.

The other person who followed Kirk's speech with especial interest was a young woman who sat in that part of the church reserved for the trustees of the seminary and their families. It is said that the young women who work in the nitroglycerin and dynamite establishment at Ardeer, Scotland, have the most perfect complexions in the world, owing to the nature of the peculiar materials they handle and breathe. It is very certain that Dorothy Gilbert had never lived or worked in any more explosive atmosphere than that of her own intense energy, but her face would fairly have rivaled that of any Scotch lass in Ardeer. There was a striking resemblance in many ways to Francis Raleigh's beauty. It might have been due to the similarity in training and in tastes. The New England type of independent, morally calm, but thoroughly interested activity was well represented in Dorothy Gilbert. Her father sat beside her, a dignified, carefully dressed man of 55, iron gray hair and mustache, a successful book publisher, with a beautiful home in Hermon and business in Boston. Dorothy was the only child at home. She had graduated a year before at Northhampton and was now taking a special course in music, going to the city three days in the week.

She did not attempt to reason with herself about the interest she felt in Malcom Kirk's appearance. Theologues in general were mildly stupid creatures to her. She had been born and brought up in Hermon and classed

CHAPTER II.

KIRK RECEIVES HIS SECOND CALL AND ACTS UPON IT.

"I'm superintendent of missions for Kansas. I want you to take a church out there. You're just the man I've been looking for. Don't say 'No,' for I must have you."

Kirk looked at the superintendent thoughtfully. Was this the second call he had mentioned?

"There's this scholarship. I feel the need of the training abroad."

"All right. Go on with that. But there's a church that will be ready for you at the end of your year there. It's in the growing town of Conrad and a great opening for hard work. The man there now will leave at the end of the year."

Kirk said nothing. He looked out of his window. Right across the campus stood the beautiful residence of Dorothy Gilbert's father. It was not the first time he had looked in that direction.

"Of course," continued the superintendent briskly, "you understand the church is a home missionary church and cannot offer you a large salary. They can raise perhaps $400 or possibly $450. The society will grant $200 or $250. You could count on about $800 probably."

Kirk was silent. He turned his head away from the window and glanced around his room. The shabby backed books, the simple pieces of furniture, the faded carpet, the meager furnishings, all smote him keenly. It was not the first time his poverty had thrust itself upon him coarsely, but he seemed to feel it more deeply than ever. As he faced the superintendent who was waiting for a reply Kirk had a most astonishing and absurd feeling come over him. He was not thinking about his German scholarship or about the superintendent. The superintendent would have been smitten into bewilderment if he could have read Kirk's thought. What Kirk was saying to himself was, "How can Dorothy Gilbert and I live on $800 a year in a home missionary church?"

"Well," the superintendent spoke, with a slight trace of impatience, "what do you say? Give me a favorable answer. You can make your mark out there; plenty of hard work, but a good field. Tell me you'll take it."

"Very well, I promise to take the field if it is open when I finish my studies abroad."

Kirk spoke quietly, but his lips closed firmly, and he turned his head and looked out over the campus again.

There was a little more talk between them, and the superintendent went out.

The minute he was gone Kirk pulled down his curtains and locked his door. It was a little after noon, and the regular commencement dinner was served at 1. He walked up and down his darkened room talking to himself. His future was at last decided—at least for a time. He had some place in the world. Some one wanted him. He was $700 and he had gone to Boston and engaged his passage in the intermediate cabin he felt as if he had a very interesting year's life before him.

He had come back to his room and made his final preparations for leaving. They were very simple necessarily. He was going East handled to live in the most frugal, economical manner possible. It was now Tuesday evening. His vessel sailed Thursday afternoon. He was all ready to go, and yet he had an irresistible longing to see Dorothy Gilbert before he went.

He fought against the inclination until Six o'clock and then did what he knew he would do all along—he dressed in the most careful manner he knew how and walked straight across the campus to her house.

As he went up the steps he heard the piano. Dorothy was playing. When he was in the hall, he glanced into the parlor and saw Francis Raleigh standing there.

Then a fit of timidity seized him. Something in Raleigh's face and manner made him feel that it was impossible to see Dorothy Gilbert with the gifted artist. He asked the servant if Mr. Gilbert was at home and said he wanted to see him a few moments.

It was the nearest to a lie that Malcom Kirk ever approached. However, when the servant ushered him into Mr. Gilbert's library he was not sorry to have a talk with the publisher.

Mr. Gilbert had been abroad. Kirk asked him several questions about cities and people on the continent. He grew every moment more interested and staid for more than an hour. Mr. Gilbert insisted on presenting him with two or three copies of Baedeker and followed him out into the hall when he finally rose to go, wishing him a successful year of study.

The piano had stopped, and the door into the parlor was closed, but Kirk could hear voices, and it seemed to him that they were unusually earnest. He imagined he could detect a tone of pleading in one of them.

He went out into the night and walked the seminary campus under the grave elms for two or three hours. He felt disappointed. He went over his prospects. He viewed from all sides his position as a man with a career and before he let himself into his dingy room he had gone down into a depth of self depreciation that measured a valley of humiliation for him.

But when he awoke the next day he determined, with a dull obstinacy that was a part of his character, that he would see Dorothy Gilbert before he went away. And when evening came he walked over to the house again.

She was playing the piano again, but this time alone. She turned around as Kirk entered and smiled as if she were glad to see him, and before he had time to think of any possible shyness he was talking about his prospects, the places he expected to visit, the methods he was planning to use.

As the talk went on Dorothy Gilbert grew more interested. Kirk's voice had and then his dingy closed slowly over it. He looked up at her again. She had turned away and was nervously tracing lines with her fingers on the table.

"I have no excuse to offer for what I have done," he said, and there was that in his voice that made Dorothy look up.

"I realize all the distance between us. It will do you no harm to let me have the picture and may do me good."

Dorothy at last found her voice.

"I have not let you have it. It seems to me you have taken it by force."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Princeton, has written an article on "Napoleon, the Boy," to appear in The Youth's Companion of October 11. He paints a vivid picture of the early hardships and struggles of a boy of humble origin who became the greatest soldier and statesman of his time, the Emperor of the French.

Business Locals.

Kershaw's baggage transfer phone 66

For fine WATCH REPAIRING at a reasonable charge go to W. A. FERGUSON, THE WATCH SPECIALIST. Next door to Drewry's. tf

Items of Local Interest

Mr. A. Milner, of Mikado, is in town for a few days.

Mrs. N. Harbottle and family, of Mikado, are the guests of Mrs. C. W. Chadwick, Lakeside.

B. J. Hodgins, of Hawk Lake, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. T. Cuthbertson and H. C. Paterson, left via Bonheur, for the A. C. G. Express Co's. camp, Seine river.

Mrs. H. C. Paterson and family are in town.

Mrs. D. McKenzie and family, of Beaudrey's Landing, are visiting her parents at the Central.

Mr. Deverell, of D. W. Parson's, left for his old home, Delhi.

Mr. Geo. Drewry and Hy. Scovil left for Cross lake on Wednesday morning in search of ducks.

All the steamers of the Rainy River Navigation Co. are in service transporting [illegible] freight [illegible] Mine Centre, Fort Frances and [illegible] River points.

J. C. [illegible] this week received his two [illegible] y goods and got the kiddies [illegible] in time to view the show [illegible] the Marlows [illegible] his M[illegible]

versity, Kingston. His many friends at the Mikado, where he was in charge of the mission of the Presbyterian church, will follow his future with much interest.

Geo. Rasterbrook, who was in the Winnipeg hospital undergoing an operation, returned Tuesday.

Thos. Smith, John Warren, Peter Goldthorpe and Victor Laundre left Thursday for the Combine mine.

Sam Stewart, of Montreal, is registered at the Hilliard.

Oscar Smith, of the Sirdar, was in town Thursday.

J. E. Schwitzer, civil engineer for the C.P.R., is in town. He was in Wabigoon the fore part of the week surveying and making plans for the station and yard.

J. E. Wallbridge, of Belleville, Ont., is in town.

Druggist McKenzie, of Mine Centre, was in town this week.

E. J. Boucher, of Boucherville, is in town.

The water in Rainy river is now so high that some of the docks are floating. This is quite a change from the condition prevailing in the spring and summer.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co. has this week received the first direct shipment of Chickering pianos from Boston. This is the oldest piano manufacturing company in America, and the local agent of Mason & Risch Co. will be pleased to show you this latest shipment.

Mrs. Thos. Partington, who has been visiting here for a month, returned to her home in West Selkirk on Saturday morning last.

Hugh Armstrong, manager of the Dominion Fish Co., was in town this week, having completely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Murchison, of Fort Frances, was in town this week.

C. J. Hollands, of Fort Frances, is in town.

J. H. Murphy has recovered from the fever and is able to be about again.

F. J. Ap'John and family are now occupying their fine new residence on Tunnel island. It is one of the most up to date residences in town.

Without Sleep.

The vitality of the body is soon exhausted. Sleeplessness is one of the symptoms of starved nerves. It is a warning of the approach of nervous prostration or paralysis. Don't be tempted to use narcotics or opiates. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will gradually build up and reconstruct the wasted nerve cells and positively cure all nervous diseases. It is nature's greatest restorative. [illegible] mendo, by your druggist.

porting the great amount of freight now going to Mine Centre, Fort Frances and Rainy River points.

J. C. Brunsdon this week consolidated his two big dry goods and gents' furnishing stocks into one by removing the stock from the Mathieson street to his Main St. store.

J. J. McCrossan, D.D.G.M., paid his official visit to Keewatin lodge, A.F. & A.M., last Friday. Quite a number of the members of the Rat Portage lodges were invited to visit this lodge on that occasion.

In view of the good play in Manager Halloran's opera house we might make an example of some of those boys who so persistently annoy the theatre goers by throwing paper around the house.

Jack Gamble received word yesterday that his sister was seriously ill in Winnipeg. He left for that place Wednesday night.

Wm. James, of the Champion, was in town Wednesday.

R. W. Smith of the Leckie Co. is recovering from his illness.

Mrs. Harry Wright returned Sunday from an extended visit east to her old home.

J. M. Spurran left Sunday for his old home in Lindsay, Ont. He will resume his college course at Queen's and